

LAMBETH POTTERY.

DOULTON AND WATTS, STONE POTTERS,
HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.MANUFACTURERS OF CHEAP WATER-CLOSET PANS, WITH SIPHON TRAPS, IN GLAZED STONE-WARE,
PRICE 7s. 6d. EACH.

No. 1.



No. 2.



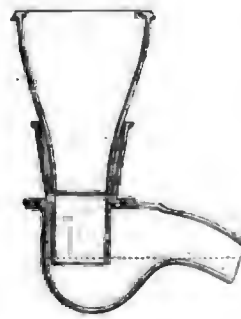
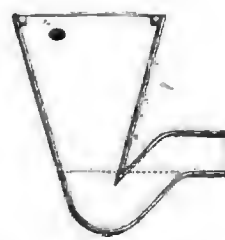
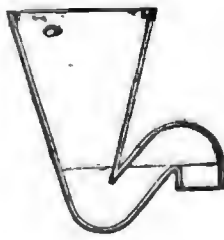
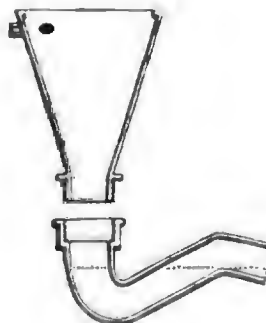
No. 3.



No. 4.



SECTIONS.



The importance of a system of thorough cleansing and drainage; and the application of Water-Closet Pans with Traps, in every house, is so fully established by the late Parliamentary commission, and by public opinion, as to need no reinforcement.

The above Pans are of the most simple yet perfect construction; they are cleanly and imperishable; require no capital fans; and the price at which they are offered is so low, as to admit of their universal adoption.

Testimony in favour of the first three of these Closet Pans, and their suitability for general adoption, may be found in the recent evidence given before the Parliamentary Sanitary Commission, by HENRY AUSTIN, Esq., Consulting Engineer, and JOHN PHILLIPS, Esq., Surveyor to the New Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers. No. 4. is approved by Major JEBB, and has been extensively supplied in Prisons and Asylums throughout the Kingdom.

TUBULAR DRAINS IN GLAZED STONE WARE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY DOULTON AND CO., POTTERS,
HIGH-STREET, LAMBETH.

The only perfect mode of forming house drains is by the use of GLAZED STONE WARE TUBES. The material of which they are composed is impervious to moisture, and cannot corrode; they are easily laid down, and are now offered at such prices as to admit of their universal application. From their anti-corrosive nature these tubes are well adapted for the conveyance of water.



PRICES OF STRAIGHT TUBES WITH SOCKET JOINTS.

In 3 feet lengths.		In 3 feet lengths.		In 3 feet lengths.		In 3 feet lengths.	
2 in. bore,	3 in.	4 in.	6 in.	9 in.	12 in.	15 in.	
4d.	5d.	6d.	8d.	1s. 1½d.	1s. 10d.	3s. 4d. per foot.	

TESTIMONIALS

From Messrs. ROE and PHILLIPS, Surveyors to the New Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.

DEAR SIR,—I would respectfully recommend the building profession generally, in future to use no other material than Glazed Stone-ware Pipes for house drains; and I am quite sure by their so doing, they will be conferring a great boon on public health, and that to an extent they little suppose. I also respectfully submit that there is now no reasonable excuse for their not using them, for it has been proved that as regards strength, durability, and efficiency, there cannot be a better article.—I am, Dear Sir, yours truly,

Mr. H. Doulton.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your request, I beg to state that Glazed Stone-ware Tubular Drains are those which I would in all cases recommend builders or proprietors of houses to use, there being no other material that at this time equals them in efficiency joined with economy.

I am, Dear Sir, yours truly,

Mr. H. Doulton.

JOHN ROE.

Extract from the Evidence of HENRY AUSTIN, Esq., Consulting Engineer to the New Metropolitan Commission of Sewers.

I believe that a very considerable part of the question of a perfect system of drainage of towns lies in the consideration of the best material to be used in the formation of drains and sewers, and that any attempt to found a general arrangement in construction of brick will retain many of the present errors. The glazed pipes are to be preferred in every point of view. From their even and glassy surface there is a great reduction of friction, and consequent increase of the flow with the same quantities of water which admits of their also being materially reduced. . . . With equal inclination they will keep themselves clearer of deposits, and consequently be free from the present offensive effluvia of the brick sewers and drains, and being perfectly impervious, all leakage of the neighbouring ground is prevented, and foul emanations from this source obviated. . . . They would forbid the

harbouring of rats, and no longer form the channel for the entrance of these disgusting vermin into our houses. . . . They would be much more quickly and economically laid than brick drains, and would afford security against much of the defective and careless construction which now characterizes drainage works. . . . They would require much less excavation both from diminished size and less thickness of material, and they could be laid in loose and treacherous soil, where brickwork would fall without great caution and expense. . . . The pipe drains would never want repair. They would be, in fact, of everlasting durability. The drain pipes of ancient Rome are at the present day perfect, although of far inferior material to vitrified glazed stone ware. . . . They would not only be far less expensive, but they would be what brick drains never can be, perfect in efficiency.